## FRENCH HINTS OF FASHION.

Styles Foreshadowed by Two Unique Costumes from Monte Carlo.

Exceptional Opportunities Offered by the Present Fashions for the Exercise of Taste and Individuality in Dress-Great Variety of the Wolats in Payor and of the Ways of Trimming Them-Ribbons as a Feature of Dress Decoration-Cape Effect of Some Wootlen Gowns-Models for Theatre Walsts-Novelties in Summer Pabrics - New Ecra Battstes and Liners Something New in Ginghams.

Some wise and no doubt masculine authority on costumes has said that the special obstacle to really artistic dress is the slavish subservience of women to the reigning fashions of the day imposed on them by dressmakers who know very little of the art. If this is true the woman of culture, refinement, originality, and a small income may comfort herself with the thought that successful dressing is not always the direct result of spending a large amount of money. If she is as conscious of her physical defects as she is of her gool points, carefully considers her height, size, and coloring, and follows strictly the lines and colors which are most becoming, her dress will have some character and distinc tion, however simple it may be. The present fashions furnish exceptional opportunities for the exercise of taste and individuality in dress, and the secret of being always in the fashion is to never polont extremes in style or wear very



owy things. To be sure, economy is a very irritating element in the matter of dress, but the home-made gown can be a very successful one now while round, full waists, which cover so many defects in the shape, are in fashion.

The flowered silks and printed velveteens so much in favor for walsts, are made up very plainly with a little fulness on the shoulders and at the waist, and are finished with a belt and neckband of plain satin ribbon. A simple way to make the l'ersian velvets very elegant is to outline one or two of the patterns with tiny jet spangles, and this can be done very easily at home. All the shades of violet on a light ground of cream ecru, or yellow, or the purple pink shades on the same light foundation, are very popular colorings in the printed velvets, and the palm-leaf pattern seems to prevail. Black mousseline de sole, either striped or flowered with applique figures of Renaissance lace, makes another very useful



full over an old silk waist, either black or colored and finished at the neck and belt with jette bands or satin ribbon. If one is skilful with the needle it is a very simple matter to sew the cream lace figures onto the muslin and save a part of the expense. Ribbons are a great feature of dress decora-

tion this season, and besides the plain satin ribbons so pretty for flowered materials there are all sorts and kinds of fancy ribbons, either striped in two or three colors or patterned all over in Persian or flowered designs in lovely soft shades, which make a pretty contrast in plain goods. Soutache braid is another inexpensive trimming in fashionable favor, and it is used in rows of different widths on the skirt of wool gowns and across the full bodice, like the one illustrated. The walst fastens on the shoulder and under the arm, and is a simple blouse plain at the neck and fulled into a velvet belt. Velvet also forms the inside of the rolling collar, and two short ends of cream lace fall at

Some of the stylish wool gowns have a cape effect at the back of the bodice made by drap-



ing on a piece of the material which covers the shoulders to the sleeve and points down to the belt. This is edged around with a narrow band of fur, or trimming of some sort, and turns back in revers in the front. The basque friil is a necessary addition to this style of bodice. One very serviceable possession, for those who cannot afford many gowns, is a black satin waist made quite plain on the shoulders and pinited in at the belt. This can be worn with any dark skirt and made very dressy by a fancy collar of lace or chiffon which entirely covers the shoulders. Fanciful collars of colored velvet with lace or chiffron trimmings make a very effective finish, and with two or three of these pretty confections a plain bodice is multiplied as well as transformed. Pretty dress garnitures of beads and embroidery are made in the form of yokes, square necks, collars, and bretelles, and are easily adjusted over different waists with the use of a few pins. Another little fancy to give variety to dress is a standing collar of velvet cut in square tabs on the edge, or plainly rolled with a straight edge, which in either case is wired to keep it in place. This is set in the edge of the collar band like a

polar puta men later ing quio

ruche, and may be taken out as easily. Very successful chiffon walsts and they seem to be quite as fashionable as ever -are made of accordion-plaited chiffon in decided shades of rose-pink, blue, and greens, and trimmed like odel, with bands and braces of cream lace, studded with sequins or a trimming of beads and embroidery put on in the same way. Another fancy is a wide corselet belt of embroidery or lace, with the soft, full chiffon above, and a fancy collar band of the same

trimming with a plaited frill of the chiffon set in the edge. A simple and effective trimming for a cloth waist consists of three plain bands of velvet, tapering a little toward the belt and joined together at the op with gold buttons and cord. Blouse waists Chances Offered Now for the of plain velvet are very pretty, with smooth faced cloth sleeves and skirt. A very elegant and plain gown is made of dark blue cloth lined with a lighter shade of silk and trimmed on the seams of the skirt with a tiny band of Persian lamb. The blouse waist is of blue velvet, with a double box plait down the front. A blue cloth cape, with a yoke and edging of the fur, make this a very stunning costume.

Among the theatre waists and those for more dressy occasions is a pretty model carried out in pink chiffon, fulled over a pink silk lining, and pink and green brocaded silk sleeves, with double pointed epaulets. The belt is of satin ribbon with chiffon resettes, and the ruche of chiffon has cream lace ends. Tucked waists and sleeves especially, are very popular in va rious kinds of material, both thick and thir but the lighter fabrics are better suited to this sort of decoration, and chiffon waists with silk tucks running across to form a deep yoke, with sleeves tucked from the elbow to the shoulder, are extremely pretty. A dressy



coat bodice of striped and flowered faille is cut low in front to show a vest of full white chiffon; and a fichu of chiffon, with frills of the same drapes around the shoulders closely to the neck in the back, and is tied in one careless knot in front. A frill of chiffon trims the sleeves, and the belt of striped silk is fastened with a rhinestone buckle. A Louis XV. jacket of blue silk with Pompadour stripes is short and fluted at the back and long in front. The vest, collar, cuffs, and square revers which form a sailor collar at the back are of white satin embroidered on the edge with sliver thread, and the jabou at the neck is of duchesse lace. Another and plainer coat is the crowning finish of a tailor-made gown of dark heliotrope cloth. It opens over a close-fitting vest of white cassimere, strapped with gold braid, and this opens again over a narrow inner vest of pale blue silk. Lit-tle straps of cloth, fastened down by fancy buttons, trim the cape collar, which is lined with

blue silk. The large illustration shows two very unique costumes of French design worn at Monte Carlo. One of them is at least an emphatic hint of the future in sleeves, which is not a pleasing prospect. The skirt, upper sleeve, and bodice are of white chine silk, with black stripes and shadowy pink and blue flowers, and the most novel feature is the cibow frill of cream lace over an-



other of plain black chiffon. The under sleeves are of black chiffon, accordion plaited, and the wide collar is of lace over black, while the bows and belt are of violet velvet. The second dress is of white satin, and the bodice is of white chiffon trimmed with ruffles of the same, edged with narrow quiltings of black chiffen. Braces

f black velvet fit in on the shoulders. Really new models are rare items of fashion just at present, but novelties in summer fabrics display their charming colors and designs i ome more tempting manner each week, and as it the summer by investing in the thinnest gowns first, the woman who delays her purchases until the weather suggests their need will find



batistes, stripes, checks, and dots in color are prettier than ever, and added to these are plain glossy linens in shades of gray, with chine or brocaded flowers, and others with puffings woven in ike crépon. Linen duck comes in all colors, and will be used for the cont and skirt styles of dress, which seem to have become a staple fashion. Pattern gowns of grass linen trimmed with applique lace, have the skirts all made ready to hang, and range in price from \$25 up to \$45. Something new in ginghams has a sort of frise finish of tiny loops of white all over the surface, which gives a blurred effect to the plaid underneath. The new dimities show very dainty Dresden patterns and Persian designs of the nost delicate coloring. Grenadines are to be very much worn, and the dark or black grounds, covered with a rich flowering of dull purple red or green will be very popular. Others have wide stripes of moiré, satin, or velvet alternated with a flowered vine of color. Taffeta silks are still in favor despite the repeated efforts to revive the China silks, and large plaids are shown in great varicty with those of plain and flowered stripes hameleon sliks are going out, and the new shot silks have only two colors, one being white. The rage for delft china seems to have affected the dress goods, and white taffetas with delft blue lowers are one of the latest novelties.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Transparent paper for copying drawings or needlework designs may easily be made by placing a sheet of paper over the drawing and rubbing it lightly with pure benzine. The trac-ing can then be made, and the benzine evapo-rating leaves the paper epaque as before.

Saturate the earth around house plants every lay with the coffee left over from breakfast. It stimulates them. Plants that have a red or purple blossom will be rendered extremely brilliant in color by covering the earth in their pots with about half an inch of pulverized char-coal. A yellow flower will not be affected in any way by the use of charcoal.

## The New-York State Analyst Says:

The Royal Baking Powder is superior to any other powder which I have examined; a baking powder unequaled for purity, strength and wholesomeness.

Stains of rust may be removed from fine linen and similar fabrics without injury to the material. The articles must be first well soaped, as if they were to be washed in the ordinary way An iron is heated, and on this is laid a wet cloth. When the heat makes the cloth steam the rust stain is laid on it, and a little oxalic acid is rubbed on with the finger. The heat and the moisture hasten the effect of the acid on the rust, and when this has disappeared the soaping and washing may be continued.

An authority on the chemistry of foods cautions housewives against cooling loaves of bread too rapidly after taking them from the oven. too rapidly after taking them from the oven.
"Much of the souring of bread," he says, "is
doubtless due to lack of care during cooling."
Bread is, especially while warm, a good soil for
the development of various kinds of moulds and
bacteria. A loaf of bread, hot from the oven,
taken into a poorly ventilated room filled with
people, will become sour in the course of two or
three hours.

Excellent waterproof paper for packing may be made of old newspapers. A mixture is made of copal varnish, boiled lineeed oil, and turpentine, in equal parts. It is painted on the paper with a flat varnish brush, and the sheets are laid one side until dry. This paper has been very successfully used for packing plants for sending long distances.

There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject so hard to bear as carache. Almost instantaneous relief may be obtained by making a funnel of writing paper, saturating a small piece of cotton batting in choloroform, and dropping it in the funnel. Put the small end of the funnel into the ear and, placing the mouth close to the other end, blow into it. The funes of the choloroform will quickly relieve the pain, and if the head is kept covered the patient will soon be at ease.

Dip a cloth moistened with sweet oil into pul verized rottenstone and rub your brasses with it. Then polish them with dry rottenstone and a piece of dry flannel. When brass utensils are not in use, thoroughly clean them with rottenstone and oil, wrap them up tight in papers, and keep in a dry place.

To make a good hard soap dissolve one pound of potash in twelve quarts of water in the kettle in which the soap is to be boiled. Add to the potash five pounds of grease. Boil slowly, add-ing a little boiling water as it is cooking. Stir-with a stick and boil two or three hours. When the mixture adheres and strings from the stick it is boiled enough. Pour into old pans or moulds. The following day cut into bars and dry for use.

An excellent way to break up a cold or a slight rheumatic attack is to take a vapor or Turkish bath at home, and it may easily be provided if one has a hip bath tub. The patient, attired in a loose bath gown, may be seated in the bath, in which a small quantity of hot water has been in which a small quantity of hot water has been poured. The edges of the gown are arranged to fail over the sides of the bath and two blankets are fastened around the neck of the patient. These fail over the bath all around, but an opening must be allowed at the back through which a little boiling water can be poured as required to keep the supply of steam, closing it immediately after the water has been poured in. In a very few moments the patient should be in a profuse perspiration. The bath should be followed by a sponging and hard rubbing.

For cleaning tinware there is nothing better than dry flour applied with a newspaper. First wash the tin in hot scapsuds, wipe thoroughly dry, and then scour with flour and well-crumpled

Daintily embroidered pieces of linen are made into little bags and filled with perfume powders to place in drawers among clothing, table linen, sheets, and pillow cases. For this purpose a de-lightful powder may be made of half a pound of orris root, one-quarter of a pound of ground rose leaves, two ounces of powdered Tonquin beans, one ounce of vanilla beans, half a dram of grain of musk, and two drops of otto of almonds. Mix all by sifting through a sieve.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

of the Enrly Mantfer ventle Fashions This Season

While it is yet early for very much that is new in juvenile fashions, there are some variations in the simple gowns of children which may serve as a welcome suggestion to the weary mother in search of an idea that will make a change in the small frocks.

To begin with, boys have a place in fashionable dress which is quite in proportion to their size and importance. Those who have outgrown the Eton incket and are not quite old enough for the conventional swallowtail wear short round coats, like the illustration, for full dress. The Eton jacket is the correct thing for boys between eight and fourteen, and both of



these coats are worn over a white vest and stiff linen shirt front, It is the very small boys in kilt suits or short trousers who are dressed picturesquely with soft silk or lawn blouse waists under little short coats, showing the wide frilled collar, cuffs, and fancy front of embroidery or lace. The Albemark suit is one of English design and is made in art serges, fine cloth, and velvet, trimmed with braid. The blouses are made of pongee, as well



There is a general opinion that few people, especially among the young, have enough sleep. A famous German physician says that every one up to the age of 'll should sleep for nine hours out of the twenty-four. In middle life people with a long berplaited whist with a short they are half awake may suffer no harm for a time with six hours sleep, but all who use their brains should have at least eight hours.

An excellent polish for mahogany is made of only part of bolied linseed oil to two parts of alcoholic shellac varnish. The mixture must be

well shaken, applied in small quantities with a woollen cloth, and rubbed vigorously. A fine polish will be produced.

Stains of rust may be removed from fine linen and a belt.







which also forms the collar. Another model for which also forms the collar. Another model for a girl the same age is carried out in pink silk, and the waist and sleeve frills are accordion plaited, and trimmed with bands of lace insertion, and a wider band of lace-trimmed black velvet forms the yoke. Revers, shaped pieces trimmed with lace and put on to give a yoke effect, make a pretty finish to the second gown of flowered silk, and ribbon makes the belt and collar.

SOUPS MADE EASILY.

Recipes that Do Not Involve Either Much Time or Much Expense.

Soups add much to a dinner, and involve neither the time nor the expense that young housekeepers imagine. A soup kettle will take many bits that cannot otherwise be made use of. and a common stock is a foundation for many sauces, soups, and gravies.

A soup stock should be cooled quickly, and left uncovered until perfectly cold. Cream soups are made with and without stock, and have come into great favor, largely

taking the place of clear soups.

To make cream tapioca soup: Wash one-third of a cup of pearl taploca and soak it in two cups of cold water at least five hours. Put the soaked taploca over the fire with one quart of white stock and let it simmer one hour. Place in a double boiler half a pint of cream and the same quantity of milk, one onlyn sliced, two stalks of celery cut into pieces, and a small piece of mace. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, stir into it an even spoonful of flour, and add it to the cream when it is boiting. Season with salt and cayenne pepper, and let it cook ten minutes; then strain on the taploca and stock, and serve with half a dozen spoonfuls of whipped cream put over the top of the soup when it is in the tureen For black bean or mock turtle soup: Soak over night in two quarts of water one pint of black beans. In the morning drain off the water and add three quarts of boiling water, a small piece of lean ham, half a dozen whole cloves, a small piece each of cinnamon and mace, a stalk of celery, one bay leaf, and a sprig of parsley. Cut fine a medium-sized onion and a thick silce of carrot and turnip and fry them in three tablespoonfuls of butter, Add the vegetables to the soup and put a spoonful of flour in the with the remaining butter and stir until brown. Add this to the soun and cook altogether very slowly three hours. Put in the tureon one lemon sliced thin, two hard boiled eggs cut into slices. and one gill of sherry wine. Season the soup with pepper and salt if required, and strain through a coarse sleve into the turcen and serve. A French Leef soup is made thus: Cut into small pieces and remove all the fat from three and a half pounds of the cross rib or shoulder of beef. Take a large knuckle bone that has been well broken, and put it and the beef in a soup kettle, and cover with cold water, using five quarts at least. Heat slowly, watching ft. and as soon as it is boiling skim carefully. When it has been thoroughly skimmed, add one bay

them and add a pint of water. Melt two tables reconstruls of butter and stir into it cons spoods of control of the milk. Season with salt and a little cayenne pepper. Let the soup boil up once after the milk is added; then rub through a cearse sieve and serve with tiny squares of fried bread.

Ox-tail soup is inexpensive and exceedingly good. Wash two ox tails and cut them into picture of the control of the

THE NEW LINGERIE.

It Was Never More Truly Peminine in Spite of the New Woman's Aspirations. The present extravagant mood of fashion is quite as evident in the growing elegance and fluffiness of fashionable undergarments as it is n outside dress, and whatever may be said about the excess of fulness and the lavish use of trimming, underwear was never more tempting in its daintiness or more truly feminine in design than it is now. The new woman, with her knickerbockers and varied assortment of trousers, and her frantic efforts to reform the entire department of underclothes, has brought about a reaction which is decidedly opposed to masculine methods of construction, and the spring novelties in lingerie are as elaborate and dainty as the most womanly woman could desire.

The most novel feature of the new night

gowns is the sleeve, which is invariably a full puff, elbow length, with a frill of lace falling below the narrow band of insertion which confines the gathers, and the one which is more elaborate than all the others has first a very short puffed sleeve with a lace frill, and over this a gathered flowing sleeve, falling just below the cloow and trimmed with rows of lace in



sertion set in between bands of the nain sook, and finished with the face edge. One pretty style of gown with this sort of sleeve is called the Queen Bess night gown. It is cut square at the neck, trimmed around with lace insertion and edge, and five rows of insertion about nine inches long extend down the front from the neck in the gathers of lawn. Little bretelles of insertion, lawn, and edging, cut in four points on the edge, are arranged over the shoulders. The drawers which match this are very wide, with a full, deep rufle of lawn and lace cut in points on the edge and everywhere, the seams and insertions are finished with the tiny embroidered beading which is used in all the underwear. A new imitation Valenciennes



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are always up to the high Vantine standard of quality. We are now ready with our importations for Spring and Summer of 1896, including many new and exclu-

sive designs and combinations. Some specials for this week are: Japanese Pin Check Silks, very pretty, 21 n. wide, 50c, yd.

Satin Finish Brocade Silks, 22 in. wide, sery fine quality, \$1.25, 1,50 and \$.00 yd. Printed Habutat Slike, in little rosebud designs, or children's dresses, 23 in, wide, 60c. Striped Kanka Crepe (tilk and cotton fabrie), for summer wear, washable; 27 in. wide, 35c, yd. for this week, former price 75c. Cable-cord Pattern Washable Silks, special or this week; only 30c, yd.



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tier, is the lace in use just at present, and it comes in effective patterns of fruit and flowers. Dimitles, in pale tints of blue, pink, and lavender, are to be fashionable material for summer undergarments, and these will be trimmed with ruffles of the same, edged with narrow lace or with pretty, dainty edges of embroidery. Petticoats of dimity are especially nice to wear under thin summer gowns, and they can be made very effective with the inexpensive edges on the ruffles.

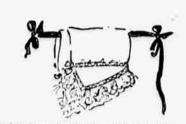


Among the new shapes in night gowns is a circular cut at the neck, trimmed around with lace insertion and edge, and belted in slightly at the waist with wide open insertion, through which ribbon is run. More elaborate gowns in this style have tabs of embroidered insertion three or four inches long and edged around with lace, falling from the insertion band at the neck. Chemises and drawers are made to match all the extra fine gowns, and they are usually sold in sets of three pieces. Another very pretty style, shown in the illustration, is finely tucked back and front to form a yoke, out out in a small V shape and finished with pointed revers-shaped pieces formed by bands of the plain lawn, lace insertion, and edge, and decorated with resette bows of ribbon on the shoulders and at the neck



The latest chemises have a little bertha cape, made in points of alternate rows of insertion and lawn, finished with edging, falling over the arm, while the sleeve underneath is simply a frill of lace. There is a lavish use of ribbon on all the undergarments, and mostly in widths much greater than the baby ribbon which has been so popular. Some of the most fluffy white petticeats are cut to flare widely at the bottom, which is finished with two narrow ruffles, edged with lace, and over this is a gored flounce to the knee. The flounce is trimmed with wide ruffles of lace or embroidery, and headed by a band of insertion. But the most distracting of all is the new silk putiticat of white taffeta silk, with a narrow pinked ruffle on the bottom, and a balayeuse of plain pink taffeta pinked on the edges and fully nine inches wide on the inside. Additional fulness is given by a wide bias flounce which extends to the knee, and the special novelty consists of





the trimming, which is two gathered ruffles of flowered ribbon five inches wide. The colors are shades of pak on a white ground, and the effect with the plain pink balayense is sliogether charming. Another very damty skirt of white has a deep ruffle of vertical rows of lace insertion alternated with bands of silk of the same width, trimined on the edge with lace four inches wide, and headed by a pinked ruche of white silk. Still more elaborate is one of white brocaded satin, trimined inside and on the flounce with wide point de fraris lace of fine and heavy quality. The upper ruffle is arranged in scallops, and bows and loops of white satin ribbon an inch and a haif wide as set on at intervals all the way round, while a large bow of wider ribbon adorns the left side a little above the ruffles. Extra fulness is given to some of the skirts by two deep flounces upthe back, trimined with narrower flounces with cords run in above the hem.

Troubles of an Elderly Kansas Mas. From the Kansus City Times

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 14.—Nathan Brown, aged 80 years, was arrested here to-day accused of bigany. It is charged that he married the second time while his application for divorce from the mother of his twelve children was pending. Hrown's troubles came by being too susceptible to the charms of the fair sex. He was engaged to a prominent young lady here, but answered an advertisement in a matrimonial paper and illted the Lawrence lady to relatives of the girl that they began looking up his record and found that he was guilty of biganty. Brown is a prominent member of the Mathodist church on the North Side, and one of the most rabid prohibitionists in the State. Added to his other troubles, Brown is the defendant in a breach of promise suit.

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SHE THROWS FITS.

The Great Scheme of a Good-looking Book Agent Lately in Washington. From the Washington Post.

There is on F street a firm so prominent in the realm of law, so august as a whole, with mem-bers so dignified that wrongdoers tremble at the sight of their door plate.

Last Thursday a little woman with nestling golden curls and cheeks too pink from exposure to cold sought refuge in this office from a biting wind, and extended numbed fingers to a ruddy glow. As the senior partner entered the room from his den in the rear the girl looked up brightly, and then, overcome by sudden seemingly overpowering exhaustion, fell prostrate on the couch on which she was seated.

Judge --- gazed at her in astonishment, as helpless and limp for the moment as the girl before him, then rushed away for ice water, wine, brandy, a second pillow, everything, anything to relieve the tension of the situation. He

wine, brandy, a second pillow, everything, anything to relieve the tension of the situation. He returned in an impossibly short time with his arms full, looked at the girl, and then dropped everything on the floor and became again limp, for she opened her blue eyes and gazed at him with the expression of a hunted animal. She then closed them again.

The Judge stood first on one foot and then on the other, stuck one hand in his pocket and then another, raised his eyebrows, puckered his lips, and gave vent to a low, long whistle.

This whistle lifted the white lids, and they did not close again. The red lips also opened and sighed, "Oh. I am so tired, and something seems to be the matter with my head."

The Judge at once began to the time, the brandy, &c. The fair one smiled listlessly at his activity, but drained the glass gratefully and sighed again, "Perhaps, sir, while you are as & kind to me you are thinking of your own daughter." This little speech made the Judge's eyes misty. He had no daughter, but there are always possibilities.

"What can I do for you? he asked." What can I do for you? he asked.
"Nothing, nothing sir. I will rise in just one little moment." And this she did, in spite of the Judge's remonstrances.

She reached the door rather unsteadily, but turned hesitatingly, as if somewhat dazed, "Oh, yes," she cried; "my book."

She returned and pulled from beneath the pillow a bulky volume in a flashy binding.

The Judge's red ance suggested ringing up a boy to carry it for her, but she shook her head.

"No, sir," she insisted; "I could not afford that luxury. I don't sell one a week."

The Judge's eye gleamed.

"The very thing I want," he exclaimed, and began to extract bills from a pockethook rather flabby from the ravages which Christians and New Year's had made upon it. He crushed them into the girl's hand, saying, "I must insist on paying not what you ask, but what this valuable work is worth."

into the girl's hand, saying, "I must insist on paying not what you ask, but what this valuable work is worth."

The girl left, seemingly much strengthened. Yesterday the Judge entered his office to find staring him in the face the book he thought he had taken home on the day of its purchase. His astonishment knew no bounds when the junior partner picked it up hastily and tried to force it into a pocket which was too small to receive it.

It was too late. The Judge had seen its title and recognized its all too giaring binding.

Elowly the truth forced itself upon him.

"Old man," he asked, "did she have curls, and was she 's-o tired,' and did something get the matter with her head and make her faint, and did she forget the book and have to come lack for it?"

"Just so, just so, Judge."

"She played a pair of knaves in this office, and won. Let's see what a bottle of champagne can do for our stupid wits."

AMICABLE DIVORCE. The Separated Couple Celebrate the Decree with a Little Dinner Party.

From the Oaklan'l Times. Mrs. Tillie Fromm-Abbott is free. Saturday Judge Elisworth granted her a decree of diverse from George H. Abbott on the grounds of desertion and failure to provide. As soon as the decision was rendered Mr. and Mrs. Abbott shook hands, and upon the sug-

and Mrs. About thook hands, and appears and Mrs. Fromm, the fair Tillie's father, the trio celebrated the separation with a big French dinner in an Oakland cafe.

Mrs. Abbott lives in Alameda, where she was born and educated. She is a talk stately, boar is,

French dinner in an Oakland cate.

Mrs. Abbott lives in Alameda, where she born and educated, She is a tall, stately, the of perfect figure and captivating feature, has the distinguished honor of baving corn in more matrimonial ventures than any etyoung lady in the Enchal City, or, in has the State.

The divorce case just ended marks her ser attempt to get rid of Abbott. He contested first suit and prevented her getting a decree the last case he allowed a default to be subagainst him. Both suits were in Judge is worth's department, and when the default entered his Honor suspicioned that they collusion on the part of fair Tillle and husband to secure a divorce. Judge leises ordered him to be subponned.

The trial Saturday was as time as the contest was sensational. Mrs. Abbott as told how she failed to agree with her metter law, and finally in detabor, leist, passed trunk and returned to her father. Her had and father corroborated her statement.

Mr. Abbott testified that he was contage. So a month as agent for an excitation in San Francisco, and half of the most in that, even if his wife consected to refer the could not support of his mother. He shade in that, even if his wife consected to refer the adjournment of court, her father had captured the adjournment of court, her father had her dissolved.

So had been dissolved.

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